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AN INDIAN REVOLT.

Rebellious Crow Indians in Battle Array in Montana.

A Fight With Troops in Which the Hostiles Were Whipped.

On October 3 the War Department at Washington was informed by telegraph that a number of young Crow Indians, under the leadership of Sword-Bearer, an ambitious young chief, had fired into the agency buildings in Montana. They had then just returned to the agency from a successful raid on the Piegiens and were defiant and hostile. The agent was unable to arrest them with his Indian police and requested that troops be sent to his aid. In the meantime the young bucks were terrorizing the agency people. They rode about nights whooping and yelling and occasionally firing into the buildings and at white people of the locality.

Two troops of cavalry were immediately despatched from Fort Custer. They found the situation more serious than was expected. Sword-Bearer had ordered other Indians to join his band until there were 200 or more of them. They entrenched themselves on a height overlooking the agency and dared the authorities to arrest them. The two companies of cavalry were not strong enough to undertake their arrest, and three additional troops were hurriedly sent there.

The troops, however, were instructed not to attempt the arrest until the rebellious bucks had quieted down. It was then thought that after the excitement attending their victory over their old-time enemies, the Piegiens, had subsided the offending young braves would surrender and bloodshed be averted.

A week later the Washington authorities directed Inspector Armstrong to investigate the affair. This he did, and a few days ago wired the War Department that the arrest of Sword-Bearer and his rebellious band was imperative. Additional efforts were made to get them to lay down arms and surrender. The various chiefs were appealed to and urged to use their influence. But all failed and the following dispatch from the agency announces the sequel:

Scout Campbell and Interpreter Tobacc Jake were sent to the Indian village yesterday morning to order the chiefs to come to General Ruger at headquarters. Pretty Eagle harangued the camp, and Crazy Head, Iron Fork, Dancing Woman, Kearney, Two Belly and Spotted Horse rode before to General Ruger's quarters. The following parley then took place:

Gen. Frank Armstrong—I have been sent by the Great Father to settle the trouble. You must give us everything and turn over the Chief besides the men. Gen. Ruger will settle it his way. That's all.

Pretty Eagle—We are willing to give up Sword-Bearer, but can't give up the others.

Gen. Ruger—I want all the bad young men. (To Crazy Head) I want your boy, too.

Pretty Eagle—We will go back to our camp.

Gen. Ruger—The Great Father sent me to take the bad young men, and I must have them. They shan't be hurt, but must be punished.

Pretty Eagle—We will go back and talk to the Medicine Man.

Gen. Ruger—That is all I have to say. Pretty Eagle and the other chiefs then returned to their camp. The cavalry were drawn up in full field order on the eminence fronting the Indian position. The Indians soon began riding about and singing war songs.

At the end of the time allowed the Indians to come in with the bad young men the cavalry advanced, the infantry took position, and the Indians open fire. At the first volley, Corporal Charles Sampson, of troop K, First Cavalry, was shot dead. Private Eugene Molloy, of troop K, was wounded four times.

The Indians took a position in the rifle pits and in the brush. The Hotchkiss rifle planted its first shot beyond the Little Horn. The next fell in the Indian camp and one Indian and a horse were killed.

The cavalry now advanced upon the Indians, driving them into the brush. Sword-Bearer was killed, being shot twice in the skirmish fire by G. Troop, First Cavalry, commanded by Capt. F. C. Upham and Lieut. J. B. Aleshire. The Crow scout Fire Bug also claims to have fired the fatal shot. Nearly all of them came into the agency, only about twenty escaping to the hills. The latter are now being pursued by cavalry. The above named cover all the casualties except one man, who was slightly disabled by a fall. Five Indians are reported dead. There is no danger to the settlement.

LATER NEWS.

At Chenango Bridge, N. Y., on election day eleven women were allowed to vote. They voted the straight Prohibition ticket.

The auction sale of the late Henry Ward Beecher's books, pictures and objects of art, in New York, gave many people an opportunity to secure mementoes of the Plymouth Church pastor. Some of the articles brought high prices.

A FEW days before the time set for the execution of the Chicago Anarchists one of their number, George Engel, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum which had been smuggled into his cell. He was restored to consciousness by a doctor.

A SHERIFF's posse fired into a crowd of negroes at Pattersonville, La., killing four and severely wounding one. There had been trouble in the vicinity, and the militia had been called out. The colored men refused to disperse when called upon.

The financial operations of the United States Navy during the past fiscal year were as follows: Amount appropriated, \$38,188,596; drawn out by warrant, \$15,152,136; balance in hand, \$23,036,460; expended, as shown by vouchers, \$14,894,291; amount overpaid, \$8,301; carried to the surplus fund, \$416,037. During the year \$1,124,195 was paid out on account of 6,198 navy pensioners.

TOTAL receipts of the Post-office Department from all sources for the last fiscal year were \$48,837,609, and expenditures for the same period \$52,391,677, leaving a deficiency of \$3,554,068.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Balloting for Candidates in the States—Some Results.

Elections have taken place in ten States. Governors, State officers and members of the Legislature were chosen in Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts and Ohio; State officers and legislators in New York; a State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania; a Supreme Court Judge in Nebraska and in New Jersey and Virginia legislators only. Oregon voted upon an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquors.

Besides these State elections, four members of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress were chosen—two in New York, one in Louisiana, and one in Rhode Island. Some of the results, as indicated by the figures on the day after election, were as follows:

In New York the entire Democratic State ticket, headed by Cook for Secretary of State, was elected. Cook's plurality was estimated at about 15,000. The Labor vote was estimated at 70,000 and the Prohibition vote at 45,000, a gain of nearly 9,000 since last year for the latter. Both branches of the Legislature remain Republican. In New York City the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The main fight was for District Attorney, between Fellows, the regular Democratic nominee, and Nicoll, also a Democrat, who was nominated by the Republicans and received the support of the *World*. Fellows was elected by a plurality of 22,000. The Henry George or Labor vote fell off heavily. George receiving 36,000 votes for Secretary of State, against 68,000 votes for Mayor last year. In Brooklyn, Chapin was chosen Mayor by a small plurality. Belden (Republican), was elected to Congress from the Syracuse district by 8,000 majority.

In New Jersey the Republicans held control of the State Senate, and made gains in the Assembly sufficient to put that body in their hands. This insures the election of Republican successors to State Comptroller Anderson and State Treasurer Toffey, both Republicans.

Pennsylvania went Republican on the State ticket by about 20,000 majority for State Treasurer, a Democratic gain over the election for the same office in 1885. Governor Foraker (Republican) was re-elected in Ohio by an estimated plurality of over 25,000. The Legislature went Republican.

In Massachusetts the Republican plurality was estimated at 14,000. The Democratic loss in Boston was about 3,000 and in the State about 8,400. There was an increased Prohibition vote. The Legislature is heavily Republican in both branches.

In Virginia the Democrats carried the Legislature, insuring a Democratic successor to United States Senator Riddleberger.

In Maryland the Democratic ticket, headed by Jackson, was successful.

Nebraska was carried by the Republicans by an estimated plurality of over 20,000.

In Rhode Island the Republicans regained the Second Congressional District, electing Warren G. Arnold by a majority of 542.

In Oregon the vote was on an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor. This amendment was defeated by about 10,000 majority.

In Mississippi there was little opposition to the Democratic nominees, and the Legislature is largely Democratic in both houses.

In Chicago the Republican Municipal ticket and in Detroit the Democratic Municipal ticket won.

Dakota voted largely against the division of the Territory into two States.

SHOT BY SUGAR STRIKERS.

Four White Men Shot Down by Colored Laborers in Louisiana.

The labor troubles in the Louisiana sugar district has culminated in a serious riot on the Lacassaigne plantation in Terrebonne parish. The negro laborers on the plantation struck and refused to go to work unless their demands for higher wages were granted. The white laborers, about twenty-five in number, armed at work. The manager of the plantation telegraphed to New Orleans for men to take the place of the strikers, and forty-five white men were employed and sent to the plantation.

The Lacassaigne place is about eight miles from the Morgan railroad and sixty miles from New Orleans. The roadside is bordered with underbrush. As the new laborers were on their way to the plantation they were attacked by the strikers ambushed along the road, and four of the new men were shot down and wounded. The others scattered, leaving the strikers in possession of the field. Appeals were made to the Governor for troops to protect those who may desire to work, and Company C, Louisiana artillery, was ordered to the scene.

More than ten thousand negro laborers were on strike. The white men working on the sugar plantations, holding that the demands were unjust, refused to join them.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

LOUISVILLE has signed Sam Smith, of Denver, to play first base.

The New Yorks will have enough players next spring to make two or three nines.

There will be many new faces in the different clubs when the next season opens.

There seems to be a large-sized baseball combination in the West as well as in the East.

The Detroit and St. Louis clubs propose to play a championship series through the South next season before the regular League season opens.

The attendance at the fifteen Detroit-St. Louis games was 51,435. The receipts were about \$50,000. After paying all expenses the clubs divided \$24,000.

ONLY three men played in every League championship game last season. They are Ward, of New York; Morrill, of Boston, and Sam Thompson, of Detroit.

FERGUSON, of the Philadelphia's, is a baseball wonder. He is the fourth among pitchers, second in second basemen, third in batting, and has the best record in a run around the base lines.

DUNLAP's record of .953 at second base this season for Detroit is by far the best ever made in the position. Last season Bastian, of the Philadelphia's, led the position with .944, which was the best up to that time.

It is given out by one of the best of authorities that Radbourne is to go to the Philadelphia Club next season, that Ward will not play in New York, and that Pfeffer and Williamson will not leave Chicago next season.

FIRST-BASE does not seem a hard position to play, yet a number of clubs have found it pretty hard to get the right sort of men. Pittsburg, Cleveland, Louisville and the Athletics were practically short handed in this respect.

MIKE KELLY, the famous baseball player, has signed a contract with the McNish, Johnson & Savin mine and party. He will act as interlocutor, and his contract calls for his appearance after his return from California, in January, 1888.

A MENAGERIE LOOSE.

An Accident Liberates Lions, Tigers and Snakes.

Exciting Time at a Railroad Depot in St. Louis.

An accident occurred the other evening which caused destruction, death and pandemonium in the St. Louis Union Station, and for a time converted that prehistoric institution into a veritable African jungle and howling wilderness of wild beasts. Six cars owned by Robinson's circus stood on a track in the yards. Lions, tigers, big snakes and other wild beasts filled them. The station was filled with suburban residents and visitors from country towns. The train was on its way from Dodge City to Cincinnati, and the pulling out of the station when the six cars left the track. They were scarcely off before a freight train coming through crushed into them. George Squires, a canvas man, who was on one of the cars, was instantly killed. His head was cut off and his limbs were torn from his body. Bianche Fisher, a performer, was hurt about the head, one of the passenger coaches being wrecked. Thomas Foley, Joseph Eisel and one man unknown were seriously injured. Others were hurt more or less, but did not require hospital treatment.

The shock threw the cars into a chaotic mass and attracted a crowd.

Suddenly a voice screamed: "My God, the tiger is loose!" and the Royal Bengal bounded into the crowd, which scattered in all directions. One man was bitten on the neck by the dazed and infuriated animal. Capt. Hercules and other officers were present, but they dared not shoot on account of the density of the crowd. A flight of stairs leads to the upper offices, and up this the tiger sprang. Near the top he met Joseph Charles, one of the clerks. The surprise was all on Mr. Charles's side. Man and animal stood facing each other. There was not room for them to pass, and Mr. Charles slowly retreated, facing the beast, which glared at him and followed him step for step, preparing for a spring. Mr. Charles shouted for assistance. There were three women in the office. They did not shriek or faint. They got chairs and tables to barricade the door and shouted for help from the window. Mr. Charles got into the office safely, put his revolver through the slightly opened door and fired at the tiger, which became more and more infuriated at every shot. At this juncture circus men arrived with poles and canvas, and after a struggle succeeded in overpowering the brute. They threw canvas over him and pinned him to the floor, where they held him until he was taken to a cage.

Nine cages are demolished and two mountain lions are dead. The loss to the company will be \$30,000. Fourteen animals in all were liberated from the cages. A lion was overpowered with pikes and canvas under a freight train, a leopard was shot in the head, an ibex was captured slightly injured, a big boa constrictor was cut to pieces among the wheels, and the Royal Bengal has three bullets in him and numberless pike wounds. Eleven animals were at large rampant, creating a reign of terror in the southern section of the city for over two hours. Squads of circus men with firearms, pikes, etc., assisted officers in capturing them. The last secured was a mountain lion, which fought desperately in the tick of General Manager Tausig, until lassoed with strong ropes, nearly strangled and hauled into a cage.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SEVERAL Guatemalan revolutionists have been shot.

A MICHIGAN train ran over a fox and killed it the other day.

TRI-WEEKLY public receptions have been resumed at the White House.

A SOCIETY in Detroit of men sworn not to swear numbers nearly 1,000 persons.

KANSAS abounds in natural gas. There are 113 companies engaged in developing it.

BUREAUS for furnishing legal advice free to the poor is the latest thing in New York.

THE onion crop in the United States is this year about three-fourths of an average crop.

A WELL defined case of leprosy is reported to have been discovered in St. Louis by a prominent specialist.

It takes 44,800,000 gallons of oil a year to keep the railways of Great Britain going, and the cost is nearly \$2,000,000.

THE trade and shipping of table grapes, in California, has greatly increased, and it is safe to estimate it at nearly double that of last year.

SUGAR-CANE in Louisiana, although it has fallen off somewhat in general condition, is still the best grown crop in Louisiana for many years.

A LATE steamer from San Francisco for China took out 200 tons of mining machinery and six skilled American miners to aid in the mineral development of that country.

THE Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., netted a cash profit of \$10,000, besides paying over \$150,000 for the buildings and grounds. On account of this success there will probably be a World's Fair there in 1889.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Farmers' Alliance will build a flour mill in Atlanta, Texas, at a cost of \$15,000.

AN agricultural implement factory is to be erected in Statesville, N. C.

DURING the month of September charters were granted to fourteen new carpenters' unions in the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA textile mills are selling their sheetings and drills all over the United States and Canada.

THERE are twenty-one bureaus of labor in the United States. Four years ago there were only seven.

THE men who run elevators in the office buildings, hotels, flats and business houses in New York City have organized.

MARVIN HUGHETT, the executive head of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and one of the best known railroad men in the West, was a poorly paid telegraph operator not many years ago.

A SEA TURTLE, weighing about 1,000 pounds, eight feet in length from nose to tail, two feet through, and eight feet from flipper to flipper, was caught by James Buero, a Soquel fisherman, while out with nets fishing near Capitola, Cal., a few days ago. It is the largest sea turtle ever caught on the Pacific coast.

EPHRAIM LEMLEY and Mrs. Mary Burton were made one in Pope County, Ark., recently. The groom is 92 years old, has twenty-three children and has been married five times. The bride is only 80 and has no family worth mentioning.

Hostelries in Persia.

Across the Persian frontier the khan retires in favor of the chapar-khana (post house) and caravansera, writes Thomas Stevens in the *New York Sun*. These institutions are found along the main highways of travel, from twenty to thirty miles apart. The former are stations for changing horses when traveling chapter, or horseback; the latter are huge brick buildings for the shelter of caravans and travelers. The chapar-khana is something of an improvement upon the khan of Turkey. There is usually a fairly snug room, and men eager to earn money by attending to one's wants. The Persian chapar-jee is a more provident and money-earning individual than the unbusiness-like Turk, and he generally has a few hens scratching about the stables. Eggs are almost always to be obtained from him, and grease of some kind to fry them with. Perchance he has about the place a battered Russian samovar: if so, and the traveler has brought with him tea and sugar, the chapar-jee will consider himself in clover in being allowed to fire up the samovar and make tea. Tehai is a luxury with him, and one gets on good terms with him at once by sharing the tea after he has made it. But the chapar-khana has its drawbacks. It is but a makeshift sort of accommodation, after all. The chapar-jee will most likely be able to provide you with some kind of covering for the night, but I have often preferred to shiver the midnight hours away with no covering at all to using the quilts tendered. One of the chapar-jee's little weaknesses is to seize a bunch of camels-thorn upon the traveler's arrival and fill the room with dust by vigorously sweeping the dry dirt floor. Another one is to fill the room with blinding clouds of smoke while cooking your eggs or chicken. He has been used to these little discomforts all his life; he sees nothing extraordinary in a room full of smoke and people with watering eyes, and he not infrequently drives the traveler quite out doors. But with all these faults, many a European traveler in Persia has risen up and called the chapar-jee blessed.

The caravansera is a different place entirely from the chapar-khana. It is simply a place of shelter, both for men and animals. Sometimes it is a huge square building, roofed completely in; others are quadrangular affairs surrounding an open courtyard. In either form the camels and horses occupy the central space, and the people find shelter in little doorless rooms along the outer edge, called menzils. The floor of the long rows of menzils is elevated three or four feet above the courtyard, and the doorways are merely arches in the heavy brick-work of the serai. The caravanseras of Persia are public institutions, many of the largest having been built by Shah Abbas the Great for the protection of caravans. Every traveler is entitled to shelter in them without charge. Attached to the caravansera, usually beneath the massive arched entrance, is a stall where bread, eggs, fruit, charcoal, etc., may be obtained. The traveler purchases a sufficiency of charcoal or tezek, buys whatever he can find acceptable to eat, builds a fire on the brick floor of his menzil, and proceeds to make himself comfortable. Every Persian traveler is supposed to carry with him his own cooking utensils, bedding, etc. On a pinch, however, one can obtain a frying pan or kettle of some kind, and, as in the case at the chapar-khana, a blanket or quilt, from the proprietor of the provision stall.

Facts About Suspenders.

"I am surprised myself," said a shipping clerk in a large wholesale suspender house to a customer, "at what becomes of all the suspenders we send out. The same house that sends in an order this month will in all probability send in another next month for an equally large amount of goods, and yet a good pair of suspenders will last over a year if a man takes good care of them. The French claim to make the best suspenders, but we dispute this claim. The duty on suspenders is very small, but yet the American manufacturers have no trouble in competing with their foreign rivals. The web of the suspenders remains about the same as usual, but there is a great deal of improvement made in the way of buckles.

"Once we had an order from a California millionaire to make him a pair of suspenders that would beat anything we had ever made and do not care a continental for the expense. The buckles, consequently, were of solid gold, the web was of the finest silk, and when the suspenders reached him he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had the most expensive pair of trouser supporters in the United States.

"About Christmas you would be surprised to see the number of ladies that bring us the webs of suspenders that they have knitted and embroidered themselves to get us to put on the straps and buckles for them.

"Suspenders are sold all the way from twenty-five cents to \$3.50, depending upon the quality of the goods. The modern suspender is a great improvement I tell you over the strings and leather thongs that at one time were the only means a man had to keep his trousers off the ground."—*New York News*.

A Cynic's Advice.

"Is there any such thing as justice in this country?" asked a man who had been in court a great deal.

"Yes sir."

"Where will I find it?"

"Look in the dictionary."—*Merchant Traveler*.

The monks of St. Bernard have brought the telephone into their service of mercy. The famous hospice is now in telephonic communication with the Cantine de Proz and the village of St. Pierre, as also with the Cantine de Fontaine and the village of St. Chemey on the Italian side.

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